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showing how easy it has been to misapprehend his character, the letters are a fine tribute to the man.

This volume is beautifully published, with two fine portraits of the duke, one most apt rear-view sketch by Leslie of the duke walking, and so lovely a portrait of Lady Westmoreland that one does not wonder she was his "Dearest Priscilla."

THEODORE AYRAULT DODGE.

*Mémoires de Langeron, Général d'Infanterie dans l'Armée Russe, Campagnes de 1812, 1813, 1814.* Publiés d'après le manuscrit original pour la Société d'Histoire Contemporaine, par L.-G. F. (Paris: Alphonse Picard et Fils. 1902. Pp. cxx, 524.)

ANDRAULT, COUNT LANGERON, the author of these memoirs, was born in Paris in 1763. Under Rochambeau he served with the French force in America in 1781. On the outbreak of the Revolution, he left the French for the Russian service, attained in the latter the rank of lieutenant-general in 1799, and died, after a distinguished career of forty years in his adopted country, at St. Petersburg in 1831. His memoirs on the wars of the First Coalition (Pingaud, *L'Invasion Austro-Prussienne, 1792-1794*) were published by the Société d'Histoire Contemporaine in 1895. In the present volume the memoirs for 1812 and 1813 are the more important. In March, 1814, Langeron distinguished himself before Paris by the storming of Montmartre, but the general insignificance of this campaign as compared with the previous ones is reflected unmistakably in his narrative.

In 1812 Langeron commanded under Tchitchagoff the army disengaged by the Turkish peace, which in September advanced from Moldavia upon the French line of communications, captured Minsk with its supplies, and took the crossing of the Beresina, but failed to hold it against Oudinot. The failure of this movement from the south to bar Napoleon's retreat Langeron ascribes in general to Tchitchagoff's tardiness—an opinion in which, contrary to Bogdanowitsch, the editor concurs. The latter, however, joins with Diebitsch in excusing Tchitchagoff's sudden digression from the Beresina on November 25, whereby Napoleon, according to Langeron and the received opinion, ultimately escaped. Between Tchitchagoff and Langeron, who appears to have been the superior of the two in ability, the feeling was such as debarred criticism mutually fair. Tchitchagoff, in a letter to Alexander I., once expressed a hope to be "delivered" from his subordinate. The latter in turn, comparing his chief to the Emperor Paul, ascribes to him every extravagance and vice of mind and heart.

Of more interest is his characterization of the Prussians and of Blücher, under whom he commanded a corps 48,000 strong in the campaigns of 1813-1814. Blücher he describes as a veteran hussar in the full sense of the word, a drunkard, gambler, and profligate, addicted in fact at sixty-six to "all the vices hardly excusable in youth," redeemed however by virtues martial and otherwise that made him soon the idol of

Russian and Prussian alike. The talents of Gneisenau are frankly acknowledged: his disposition, however, Langeron found repulsive. Muffling, who rivaled Gneisenau in ability, was amiable as well. Langeron's praise of the Prussians — princes, officers, and soldiery — in this contest is almost unmixed. "Never," he says, "did military honor reach a higher level." They had but one fault, insufferable arrogance. Even to Muffling, Langeron, then a veteran of twenty years in the Russian service, was, merely by reason of his French origin, repugnant. In this feeling Langeron's ignorance of German played a rôle, especially with Blücher, whose ignorance of French, unusual in a Prussian officer, debarred free intercourse with his Russo-French subordinate.

The volume is replete with the incidents which lend interest to works of its class. At Düben on October 9, 1813, Blücher and Langeron escaped capture by a narrow half-hour, and only as a result of Blücher's fondness for the chase. At Leipzig it fell to Langeron's lot to receive the Saxon regiments which deserted Napoleon on October 18; and on the following day, at imminent peril to his own life, he witnessed, from the bank of the Elster, the tragic death of his personal friend Poniatowski. Langeron's greatest achievement was the destruction of an entire French division 25,000 strong at the Katzbach and Loewenberg, August 26-29, 1813. This event and Napoleon's retreat in 1812 are the subjects of the editor's introduction, a careful study based upon public records at Paris, St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Dresden. A number of interesting documents from these sources, including Jomini's letters of resignation to Napoleon and Berthier, are included in the volume.

H. M. BOWMAN.

*American Diplomacy in the Orient.* By JOHN WATSON FOSTER.  
(New York and Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, and Company.  
1903. Pp. xiv, 498.)

IT is our Pacific orient that Mr. Foster means by this title, China, Japan, and the islands, not Turkey or Persia. Why our occident has been so universally called our orient, it is difficult to say. Perhaps because we sailed eastward to reach it or because we simply adopted the European term and point of view.

American diplomacy has largely concerned itself with commercial and private interests rather than with high politics, and in consequence a thoroughgoing history of it would be a dull affair. But by selection and treatment Mr. Foster's book has been made anything but dull. In his desire to be interesting he even seems to shrink sometimes from the full enumeration of those treaty provisions which are the results of diplomacy. Thus in the treaty of 1833 with Siam three lines are given to the treaty stipulations (p. 50), while the topics of opium trade prohibition, the prohibition of importing arms and of exporting rice, and the most favored nation clause in respect of duties are all omitted, though surely we would be glad to know why the question of opium in Siam was thus early treated.